



## Liner Florizel Wrecked in Storm; All Believed Lost

Steamship From St.  
John's for New York  
Goes Ashore Near  
Cape Race

77 Passengers and  
Crew of 69 Aboard

Blizzard Prevents Res-  
cue Work; Life Line  
Is Shot Across  
Bow

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 24.—The  
crack Red Cross liner Florizel, from  
St. John's for New York by way of  
Halifax with 140 persons aboard, in-  
cluding seventy-eight passengers, piled  
up on the ledge near Cape Race dur-  
ing a blizzard to-day, and it is believed  
that all on board were lost.

Naval gunners sent on a special train  
from this city shot a line across the  
bow of the partly submerged ship to-  
night, but waited in vain for it to be  
hauled aboard. Just before darkness  
blotted the wreck from view five men  
driven from the forecastle by the giant  
seas were seen to climb the forward  
rigging, signalling feebly for help. But  
when they failed to make fast the line  
it was feared that they had succumbed  
to the cold and exposure. Those five  
several hours after the ship struck.

Somewhere beyond the white mael-  
strom of breakers two stanch rescue  
steamers, the Terra Nova and the  
Home, manned by Newfoundland sail-  
ors, lay in waiting for a favorable  
moment to send a boat through the  
surf, but though the storm appeared to  
be subsiding, it was feared that it  
would be dashed before the sea moder-  
ated enough to make it possible to  
approach the wreck.

John S. Munn Aboard  
Included among the passengers were  
John Shannon Munn, a managing di-  
rector of the firm of Bowring Brothers,  
Ltd., owners of the liner, and his three-  
year-old daughter Betty. They were  
going to New York to meet Mrs. Munn  
and Sir Edgar Bowring, one of the  
owners of the line, for a stay of two  
months in Florida.

Six cadets of the Royal Flying Corps  
on their way from Newfoundland to  
join their commands were aboard. The  
body of one member of the de-  
tachment, Fred Snow, was included  
among the seven washed ashore to-  
night. Another Newfoundland officer  
who it is feared was lost was Major  
Michael Sullivan, commanding the  
Newfoundland Forestry Battalion, re-  
turning to his battalion, which is now  
cutting timber in Scotland.

Captain Joseph Keen, one of the best  
known commanders of the Newfound-  
land sailing fleet, also sailed on the  
Florizel for Halifax where he was to  
take over his ship, the Sable, in readi-  
ness for the seal fisheries next month.  
Thomas McNeil, head of the Mc-  
Murdo Drug Company, one of the lead-  
ing pharmaceutical concerns in the col-  
ony, and Fred Smythe, manager of the New-  
foundland Woolen Mills, were others  
on the passenger list.

All but three of the passengers were  
natives of Newfoundland. Three com-  
mercial travelers—a Mr. Stevens, of  
New York; W. W. Dauphinee, of Mont-  
real; and P. B. Beliveau, of Toronto—  
were on their way home.

Ran Into Terrible Blizzard  
The ship was in command of Captain  
W. W. Munn, one of the foremost sail-  
ing men in the Newfoundland trade. He  
took the Florizel out of St. John's last  
night, and almost immediately ran into  
a terrible blizzard, with all the accom-  
paniments of blinding snow and howling  
gale, reaching at times to hurricane  
force.

It is supposed that the captain mis-  
judged his position after driving the  
ship through the night against the  
storm, and that wind and tides had set  
so that when he swung to a battle-  
ment, thinking he had cleared Cape  
Race, he brought up hard on the rocks.  
His reckoning had been off by approxi-  
mately twenty miles, an occurrence by  
no means infrequent during blizzards  
in these waters.

The Florizel piled up on a ledge two  
miles from Broad Cove, north of Cape  
Race, at a point sparsely populated and  
with no lifesaving apparatus available,  
even if it had been possible to use it.

The Florizel was one of the best-  
known ships plying the North Atlantic  
route. She was sister ship to the  
Stephano, of the same line, one of the  
German U-33 off Newfoundland in Octo-  
ber, 1916. The Florizel was built for rough  
work in the northern ice fields as well  
as for passenger and freight service on  
the New York route.

With her hull sheathed like a battle-  
ship and with her sloping bow rein-  
forced with concrete, she attracted the  
attention of the Russian government  
at the outset of the war, and a large  
price was offered for her as a large  
breaker to keep open the northern port  
of Archangel.

Queen of Newfoundland Fleet  
The offer was refused, however.

The Florizel was given the honor  
of bearing the first Newfoundland Regi-  
ment across the Atlantic in October,  
1915.

When the darkness shut in to-night  
the Florizel was a battered hulk. She  
was submerged from her funnel aft.

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Where the Florizel Struck



The cross shows the spot on the  
east coast of Newfoundland, near  
Broad Cove, twenty miles north of  
Cape Race, where the Florizel went  
aground and pounded to pieces.

## Goldman Worked With German Spy, Letters Indicate

She and Berkman Were to  
Help Indian Revolt,  
Missives Show

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Letters in-  
dicated that Alexander Berkman and  
Emma Goldman were cooperating with  
Har Dayal, the German spy and Indian  
revolution propagandist, before they  
were sent to prison for violating the  
draft law were made public by At-  
torney General Gregory in answer to  
radical protests against the imprisonment  
of the anarchist leaders.

There were two letters, dated October  
26 and October 26, 1915, and both urged  
Berkman to send over to Holland and  
Dayal to help in the movement for a  
revolution in India. The first asked  
also for letters of introduction from  
"Emma or yourself" to prominent  
anarchists in every country of continen-  
tal Europe.

Letters Made Public  
The Committee on Public Informa-  
tion issued this statement at the re-  
quest of the Attorney General:

"In connection with the recent agita-  
tion among certain radicals protesting  
against the imprisonment of Alexander  
Berkman and Emma Goldman, now  
serving sentences for their conspiracy  
to interfere with the draft, the Depart-  
ment of Justice to-day made public two  
letters. These letters, written to Alex-  
ander Berkman by Har Dayal, show  
that Alexander Berkman and Emma  
Goldman were apparently cooperating  
with German spies in foreign coun-  
tries."

"These letters were found among the  
papers seized in the printing office of  
"Mother Earth" at the time of the ar-  
rest of Berkman and Goldman. Har  
Dayal was the founder of the Hindu  
revolutionary newspaper "Ghad" in  
San Francisco, now being conducted by  
Ram Chandra, who now is on trial  
there for a conspiracy to set on foot a  
military expedition against India. Har  
Dayal is now in Berlin, where he has  
been since 1914, trying to organize a  
Hindu revolution in close collaboration  
with the German Foreign Office."

In both letters Dayal explained that  
he should be addressed under his as-  
sumed name of Israel Anandson, in  
care of Mme. Nina Kercher, Scheveningen,  
Holland. He promised to make all  
Holland-American arrangements and said  
that the Holland-American line would be  
instructed to furnish tickets and accom-  
modations for as many persons as  
might desire to join him. There were  
many cautions as to secrecy and in-  
structions as to the use of a private  
code in cabling.

Dayal's Appeal  
The letter of October 26, addressed  
to "Dear comrade," said:  
"I am well, and busy and sad. Can  
you send me some earnest and sincere  
comrades, men and women, who would  
like to help our Indian revolutionary  
movement in some way or other? I  
need the cooperation of very earnest  
comrades. Perhaps you can find them  
in New York or at Paterson. They  
should be real fighters, I. W. W.'s or  
anarchists. Our Indian party will  
make all necessary arrangements."

"If some comrades wish to come,  
they should come to Holland. We have  
a centre in Amsterdam and Dutch com-  
rades are working with us. If some  
comrades are ready to come, please  
telegraph me in some feminine name  
from New York."

## Asquith Predicts General Election

LONDON, Feb. 24.—An official report  
of an address delivered at a meeting  
of the Liberal whips and agents on  
Friday shows that former Premier  
Asquith declared that a general elec-  
tion was now inevitable and that pre-  
parations should be made to meet it.  
His speech dealt mainly with the  
changes brought about by the last  
franchise bill, especially the women's  
vote, and indicated the possibility that  
election might come even within a  
few weeks.

## Thierry, Belgians' Best Flier, Brought Down

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—Lieutenant Thi-  
erry, who holds the best fighting record  
in the Belgian aviation squadron, was  
brought down on Saturday in a fight  
with four adversaries and fell inside  
the enemy's lines behind Woumen.  
Thierry had the destruction of ten  
enemy airplanes to his credit.

## Expect Wilson To Put War Ahead of Party

House Republicans Sure He  
Will Indorse All Supporters  
of War Measures

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Re-  
publican members of the House confi-  
dently expect that President Wilson  
before the present session is over will  
issue a statement to the country call-  
ing for the reelection of all members  
of Congress who have supported the  
war without regard to party. This is  
one reason why the Republican Repre-  
sentatives are unwilling to commit  
themselves to war cabinet legislation  
or to any other legislation that does  
not have Administration approval. The  
members mean to be good and to get  
their reward.

Circumstances will practically force  
Mr. Wilson into taking this non-parti-  
san position, which Republican mem-  
bers of Congress expect. The present  
House is about evenly divided between  
the two major parties. It was organ-  
ized by the Democrats with the aid of  
independent votes. And this means  
that even with Mr. Wilson running on  
the ticket it was impossible for the  
Democrats to elect a clear majority of  
the House. It is generally believed by  
Republicans that the election of a Re-  
publican House next fall is practically  
certain if a straight fight is made.

Republicans Have  
Strong War Issue

The Republicans have an issue on  
which they can go before the country—  
a demand for a more efficient prosecu-  
tion of the war. It is a question  
whether the President can afford to let  
them raise that issue. And it is a ques-  
tion whether Republicans want to see  
the Administration defeated, because of  
the effect which a defeat would have  
upon European opinion, where the  
issues would be certain to be mis-  
understood.

The President can meet this danger  
by saying that all Representatives who  
have supported the war should be re-  
elected. Then it will make no differ-  
ence whether a Republican House is  
chosen or not. Mr. Wilson will have  
said that Republicans and Democrats  
look alike to him so long as they have  
looked by the Administration. And the  
choice of a Republican House will not  
in that case be regarded as a defeat for  
the Administration.

If Mr. Wilson should make the an-  
nouncement expected of him, a Re-  
publican House might still be elected  
and probably would be, for it would  
be only necessary to gain a few seats  
among those members who did not stand  
for reelection and where members  
had not supported the war.

Also there would be districts where  
both parties would not obey the re-  
quest not to contest the seat of the  
other. These districts, where the Re-  
publican is chosen or not, Mr. Wilson  
has said that Republicans and Democrats  
look alike to him so long as they have  
looked by the Administration. And the  
choice of a Republican House will not  
in that case be regarded as a defeat for  
the Administration.

## Borah-Nugent Combine Urged

Some steps have already been taken  
toward non-partisanship. The Admin-  
istration's representatives have ap-  
proached the Republicans of Idaho  
for the suggestion that Senator  
Borah, Republican, and Senator  
Nugent, Democrat, should be chosen from  
that state on a combination ticket.

This arrangement would cost the Re-  
publicans one seat, and Mr. Nugent  
was appointed to succeed a Republi-  
can, Senator Brady, and Idaho is usu-  
ally a safely Republican state. But  
many Idaho Republicans believe that  
a partisan fight should be avoided  
while the war is on, and it seems like-  
ly that the Borah-Nugent ticket will  
be accepted. Another factor in the  
Idaho situation is the Farmers' Non-  
Partisan League, which, entering the  
state from the Dakotas, has become  
strong. Its league favors the Borah-  
Nugent plan.

President Wilson wrote a letter  
some time ago to some leading Demo-  
crats in Minnesota urging that the  
Democrats make no nomination  
against Senator Nelson, who comes up  
for reelection next fall. Mr. Nelson  
has been a strong supporter of the  
Administration in all its war meas-  
ures, even agreeing to the censorship  
act, and with some changes, to the pending  
Overman coordination bill. To be  
sure, Mr. Wilson's letter was not  
sent to support a Republican ticket, for  
Senator's behalf means little to the  
President from Minnesota, for his re-  
election in his strongly Republican  
state was absolutely assured. And this  
circumstance, together with the pro-  
gramme in Idaho, has led many Re-  
publicans to say that the President  
was for non-partisanship so long as  
the Democrats gained seats by it.

## Davies Figures on Split in Wisconsin

Mr. Wilson could dissipate this criti-  
cism by supporting a war Republican  
in Wisconsin, in order to make sure  
that no follower of La Follette should  
be elected to fill the vacancy in that  
state. To support a Republican ticket  
for the Democrats to accept the loss of a  
seat in Wisconsin in return for the  
gain of one in Idaho. The late Senator  
Husting was a Democrat. He was an  
accident of politics. He was elected  
because the Republicans put up a "stal-  
wart" for the Senatorship and the La  
Follette wing of the party slew him.  
Wisconsin is overwhelmingly Republi-  
can and Progressive Republican.  
Only a split in the Republican party  
can make possible the election of a  
Democrat.

Federal Trade Commissioner Davies,  
the Democratic candidate, is figuring  
upon that split. The danger is that  
the split will be kept up too long  
and out of the confusion a disaster-  
ous result will come. The Administration  
might assure the nomination and elec-  
tion of a war Republican by supporting  
Mr. Lennox, who would probably ac-  
cept in those circumstances. By taking  
the right steps in Wisconsin it may  
make its future appeals to non-parti-  
sanism more certain of success.

## Urges Seizure Of All German Alliance Books

Attorney for French Con-  
sulate Demands Action  
at Once

May Be Too Late in  
Twenty-four Hours

Nation-Wide Dragnet Is  
Necessary to Prevent  
Loss of Evidence

Maurice Leon, attorney for the  
French consulate in New York and a  
co-worker with Senator King and Gus-  
tavius Ohlinger, president of the Tole-  
do, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce, in the  
Senate's probe into the alleged dis-  
loyal activities of the National Ger-  
man-American Alliance, last night is-  
sued a statement urging the immediate  
seizure by this government of all the  
books, records and minutes of that

organization in every state, city and  
town.

"It is the next logical step," he de-  
clared, "and it is imperative that it be  
taken at once. If it is delayed twenty-  
four hours more it may be too late for  
action. Many of us do not realize that  
what smooth customers we are dealing  
with here. They have had their warn-  
ings. They know the chase is on. It is  
inevitable that they are already setting  
work to cover their tracks. If the  
documents and secret records of the  
German-American Alliance can, though,  
be secured it will have every confidence  
that the most of the dark and mysterious  
openings of an obstructionist nature  
which have been regarding this coun-  
try's prosecution of the war will be ex-  
plained and cleared up right there and  
then. We have here the key to the  
whole disloyal propaganda which is  
striving to poison the national morale."

## Long Under Surveillance

Mr. Leon, who has a long record as  
an international lawyer, has had this  
federated body, which includes all the  
German organizations in the country,  
under surveillance since the fall of  
1914. He issued a call for the investi-  
gation that is now being long be-  
fore America's entry into the war,  
when propaganda of all sorts was flour-  
ishing on every side here.

In discussing the case last night, he  
backed up all the charges made by  
Mr. Ohlinger before the Senate Judiciary  
Committee in his testimony of Satur-  
day, and added new links to the chain  
he believes is forging about this por-  
tion of the German-American element.

From the side of the alliance no  
answer to the sweeping charges made  
was forthcoming. Diligent efforts to  
locate Dr. Henry Weismann, head of  
the New York State chapter of the  
German-American Alliance, proved un-  
availing. Alphonse G. Koebler, for-  
mer president of the United German  
Societies of New York City and hon-  
orary president of the German-Ameri-  
can Alliance of New York State, was  
equally elusive. Inquiry at various ad-  
dresses in this city where it was said  
he could be found in every case brought

## Captain's Explanation

His explanation, as contained in a  
letter to the adjutant general from  
France on June 22, reads:  
"Further service must sooner or later  
bring me in conflict with those who are  
my relatives and my friends, although  
the interest of my country, family and  
my father came from Germany. My  
mother was born in the United States  
shortly after the arrival of her parents  
from Germany. Other relatives and  
friends remain there. My wife came  
from Austria. Near relatives of hers  
live there."

"I cannot force the conviction that I  
am capable of making war on my kin-  
dred upon their soil in a manner as be-  
coming my duty and station. I request  
that I may not be required to undergo  
this ordeal. I seriously doubt my abil-  
ity to withstand it, and would avoid in  
the interest of my country, family and  
friends such consequences as at least  
appear probable."

The oath of office which Captain  
Henkes was convicted of attempting to  
violate, includes the promise that the  
officer would "support and defend the  
Constitution of the United States  
against all enemies, foreign and do-  
mestic," and that he would "bear true  
faith and allegiance to the same."

The officer wrote letters, tendering  
his resignation with the above ex-  
planation to the Secretary of War on  
May 26 from San Antonio, Tex., and  
to the adjutant general from France on  
June 22 and October 10.

The court martial was convened at  
Governor's Island to try him. He en-  
tered the plea of not guilty. He was  
convicted and the sentence pronounced  
was "to be dismissed the service and  
to be confined at hard labor for twenty-  
five years at such place as the review-  
ing authority may determine."

The record of the trial has been re-  
viewed in the office of the judge ad-  
vocate general, which announced yester-  
day that the trial had been found  
legally sufficient.

"The sentence will be duly executed,"  
it continues. "The United States Dis-  
ciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth,  
Kansas, is designated as the place of  
confinement, to which place this gen-  
eral prisoner will be sent under suit-  
able guard without delay. Captain  
David A. Henkes, 16th Infantry, ceases  
to be an officer of the army from Feb-  
ruary 23, 1918."

## 25-Year Term For Pro-German U. S. Captain

Pershing Officer Who Aided  
Bernstorff Convicted of Try-  
ing to Avoid Fighting

Captain David A. Henkes, 16th In-  
fantry, U. S. A., a member of the  
American expeditionary force in  
France, has been found guilty by a  
court martial of trying to avoid ser-  
vice against Germany and thereby  
attempting to violate his oath of of-  
fice, and has been sentenced to dis-  
missal from the army and imprison-  
ment at Leavenworth for twenty-five  
years.

Evidence that in spite of his com-  
mission in the United States army he  
was in touch with German agents, con-  
tributing to von Bernstorff's propa-  
ganda funds and was working for peace  
at any price before America went to  
war, was largely responsible, it is said,  
for the heavy punishment imposed upon  
Captain Henkes.

This evidence was discovered after  
Henkes was brought back from France  
for trial because of his insistent de-  
mands that he be allowed to resign to

## Bolshevik Bow to New German Demands; Give Up Russia's Richest Provinces

General Strike Plot Reported  
In Germany; Revolt Predicted

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—There are many indications in Ger-  
many of a systematic campaign to promote a new general strike, says  
a Berlin dispatch to the "Weser Zeitung" of Bremen.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the German Vice-Chancellor,  
Friedrich von Payer, will address the Reichstag to-morrow in regard  
to internal affairs.

A revolution in Germany was predicted by Dr. Cohn, Independent  
Socialist Deputy, in an address to the Reichstag on Friday, the "Volks-  
zeitung" of Cologne says. Dr. Cohn's address, made during the de-  
bate on the peace treaty with the Ukraine, threw the Reichstag into an  
uproar.

"It is not correct to say that the people of Russia's Baltic prov-  
inces are longing for German rule," he declared.

"The treaty with the Ukraine is not the first step toward general  
peace. I see the day coming when revolution will reach Germany, and  
the people will take the fate of their rulers into their own hands."

The Independent Socialists cheered the speaker. From other  
parts of the house came shouts of "Traitor!"

## Teuton Attack On American Line Increases

More Guns Batter Positions  
Northwest of  
Toul

[By The Associated Press]  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN  
FRANCE, Feb. 24.—Last night and to-  
day the German bombardment on vari-  
ous points within the American lines  
northwest of Toul was considerably  
more intense than usual. To-day the  
enemy, who was more active in many  
ways, apparently was using still more  
guns than customary. Little damage  
has been done by the bombardment, al-  
though three men were slightly wound-  
ed early this morning.

Enemy patrols last night made per-  
sistent efforts to penetrate the Ameri-  
can wire defenses, but without suc-  
cess. One patrol was fired upon and  
driven off while wire cutting probably  
preparatory to a contemplated raid.

Large troop movements are going on  
back of the enemy's lines during the  
night.

There was no aerial activity to-day  
owing to weather conditions.

German troops tried tactics of concen-  
trating artillery fire on one of the  
American positions, apparently with  
the purpose of obliterating it. The  
Americans immediately punished  
the German batteries with a doubly  
heavy retaliatory fire and then swept  
the enemy lines with a vicious bar-  
rage, undoubtedly inflicting consid-  
erable damage.

The Germans yesterday dropped into  
the American trenches an entirely new  
type of bomb, resembling a baseball.  
No damage was done.

Along the front generally there was  
less firing, owing to low visibility. The  
Germans continued to shell the Ameri-  
can targets in the towns behind the lines,  
adding one town which hitherto has  
not been shelled.

## Pershing's Men All Have Comfort Kits

[Staff Correspondence]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Every  
American soldier in French trenches  
carries a Red Cross comfort kit, the  
national headquarters of the Red Cross  
announced to-night. Every American  
woman who has helped to pack a com-  
fort kit for American boys "over  
there" will be interested in a cable-  
gram received to-day by the American  
Red Cross from Major James H. Per-  
kins, American Red Cross Commis-  
sioner to Europe. It follows:

"Every American soldier now enter-  
ing the trenches carries an American  
Red Cross comfort kit containing  
towel, shirt, writing paper, pencil, soap,  
handkerchief, socks, mirror and to-  
bacco. The number of kits cannot be  
stated, but the fact that every soldier  
has one means that the work done by  
American women is a big comfort to  
the soldiers now on the firing line. This  
fact should be a solace to the soldier  
as well as to the soldier's home. More kits  
wanted with socks and tobacco."

## Italian Deputies Indorse Ministry

ROME, Feb. 24.—An allusion to the  
United States in the Chamber of De-  
puties brought all the members to their  
feet cheering during the debate on the  
war aims and general policies, which  
ended yesterday in a vote of confidence  
in the government, 340 to 44.

Referring to Russia's collapse, Baron  
Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, said  
that, fortunately, the United States  
takes the place of the defaulting power  
in the Allies' line, and that, where for-  
merly America had sent money and  
munitions to Russia, these would now  
be furnished to the remaining Allies  
and would be a determining factor in  
the successful termination of the war.

The minister pointed out that the  
war was entering a critical and decisive  
phase. He said that all the Allies de-  
sired peace, but that the best way to  
hasten a worthy and durable peace, that  
would not mean shame and disaster,  
was for the Allies to maintain a close  
union.

## Lenine and Trotzky Surrender in Be- half of Central Soviets

## American Embassy Leaving Capital

## Teutons Continue Ad- vance; Petrograd Under Martial Law

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Germany's peace  
terms have been accepted by Nikolai  
Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, and  
Leon Trotzky, Foreign Minister, acting  
for the central executive of the Soviets.

The announcement is made in a Rus-  
sian official statement received by  
wireless. It adds that Russia will send  
a delegation immediately to Brest-  
Litovsk.

The Bolshevik surrender gives Ger-  
many some of Russia's richest prov-  
inces and all the western extension of  
the former empire.

Radio Announces Surrender  
A Russian government wireless mes-  
sage addressed to the German govern-  
ment at Berlin announces that a par-  
liamentary representative left Petro-  
grad Sunday at noon for Dvinsk for  
the purpose of transmitting to the  
German high command at Dvinsk  
Russia's official reply to Germany's  
peace conditions.

Another communication addressed  
"To All" announces that the follow-  
ing message has been sent to the gov-  
ernment at Berlin:

"According to the decision of the  
Central Executive of the Soviets, taken  
at 4:30 Sunday morning, the Soviets  
and Peoples' Commissaries have de-  
cided to accept Germany's peace con-  
ditions and will send a delegation to  
Brest-Litovsk."

The "Nachrichten" of Dusseldorf,  
says that Count Podewils Duernitz, for-  
mer Bavarian Premier, who was the  
Bavarian representative at the negoti-  
ations with the Russians at Brest-  
Litovsk, has been appointed to act again  
in this capacity at the new peace con-  
ference. The "Nachrichten" says this  
conference will be held at Brest-  
Litovsk.

Acceptance of the German terms,  
however onerous they might be, was  
urged strongly by Premier Lenine, ac-  
cording to Petrograd dispatches. He  
asserted the demoralized and retreat-  
ing army refused absolutely to fight,  
and said that he would not remain in  
the government or on the Central Ex-  
ecutive Committee of the Soldiers' and  
Workmen's Delegates an instant longer  
if the "policy of phrases" obtained the  
upper hand.

## Trotzky for War to Finish

If peace is not brought about the  
Russians will fight to a finish, Leon  
Trotzky is quoted as having said in an  
interview with the Petrograd corre-  
spondent of the Exchange Telegraph  
Company. The interview follows:

"If we don't get a separate peace we  
shall fight to the finish. We do not  
lose hope. We are informed from  
Stockholm that relations between Ber-  
lin and Vienna are strained. If we  
possessed an army able to fight we  
would start war with Germany."

"If there is any one able to resist  
the German invasion it is our (Bolshevik)  
party. We have declared that  
we were forced to sign a peace declara-  
tion and our humiliation is not greater  
than when strikers agreed to agree to  
the terms of the capitalists. The first  
symptoms of the panic will soon  
pass and we shall apply resolute  
methods in order to finish the war."

A Telegram Exchange dispatch from  
Petrograd, dated Saturday, says:  
"The American and Japanese embas-  
sies and the Chinese, Siamese and  
Brazilian legations are leaving Petro-  
grad to-day for Vyatka or Vologda. If  
necessary they will go to Vladivostok."

According to Petrograd dispatches of  
Wednesday's date, the advancing Ger-  
mans are distributing proclamations  
in Russian territory declaring that re-  
sistance is useless, as Germany has  
transferred to the Eastern front a  
great army, which intends to capture  
and occupy Petrograd.

Narva, which lies about eighty miles  
from Petrograd, is preparing for a  
siege. North of Dvinsk one Russian  
regiment sent a detachment to agree  
to explain to the advancing Ger-  
mans that it was "all a mistake," as  
the Russians were not at war. Their  
proffer was met by a volley and the  
envoys were killed.

## Socialists Form Home Guards to Defend Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Feb.